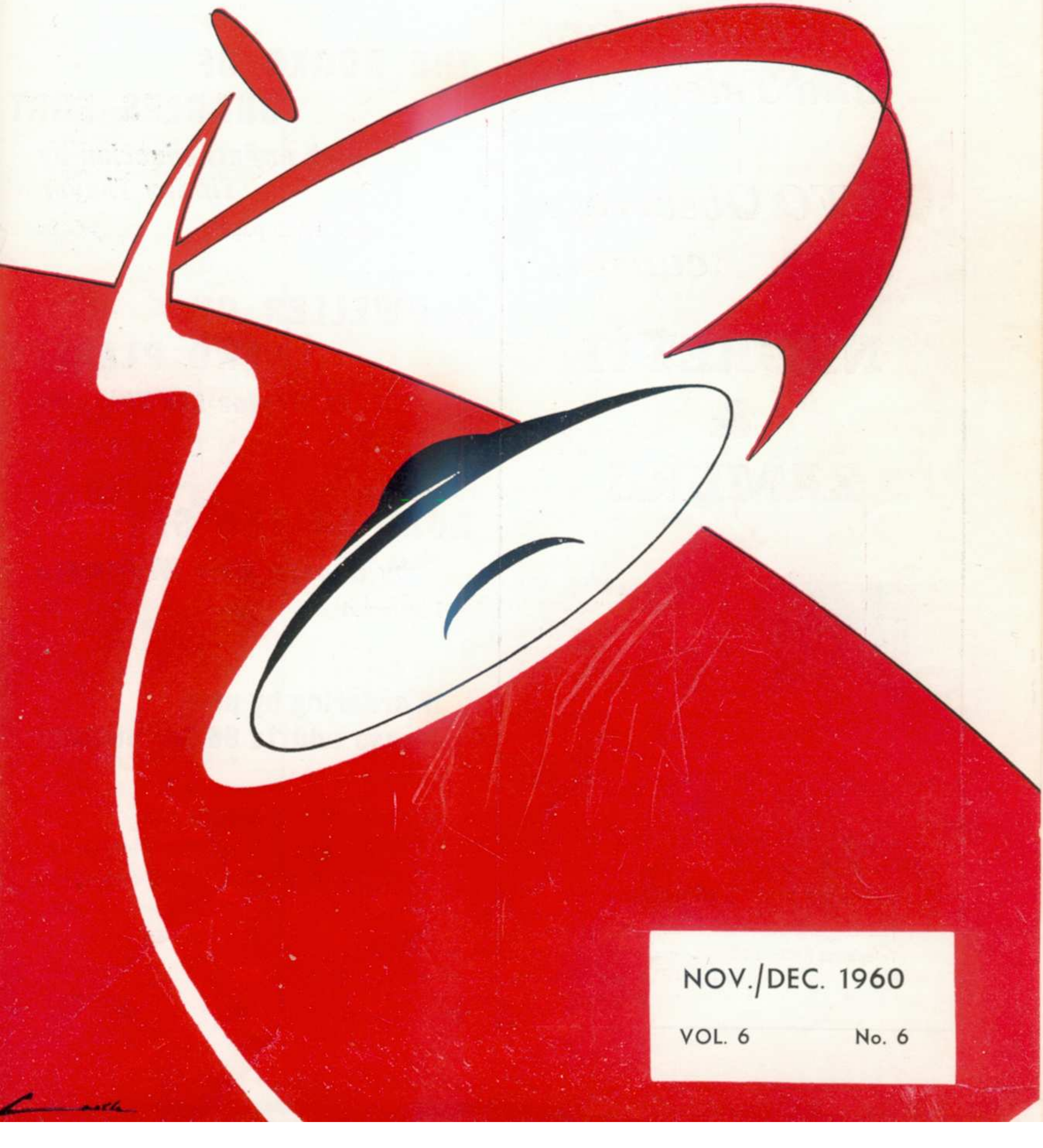
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW



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Edited by
Waveney Girvan

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

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Flying Saucer Review

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An Important Year

THE year 1960, as it draws to its close, may not appear to have been among the most important in the history of the UFO. The sightings, it is true, have continued to be reported from all over the globe: many of them have been of great intrinsic interest (particularly to those fortunate enough to have witnessed them), but none have "hit the headlines" in the way that Kenneth Arnold and George Adamski—to mention but two—managed to break through in the years gone by. It would be true to say that from the general public's point of view, the saucers have somewhat receded from its horizon during 1960, and if the year is to be redeemed in this way, a lot will have to happen during the two months that remain to us.

Having admitted that 1960 was, from the public point of view, a disappointment, it may seem surprising if we still claim that the year that is passing may well rank as one of the most important for the flying saucers and that, in retrospect, it may be regarded as a turning point in the study to which we are committed. To see the year in its proper perspective, it may be instructive to turn back the pages of the years so that we can mark the progress that has been made.

The years 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1957 may be said to represent the high-water marks of public interest in UFOs. In 1953, at least two books on the subject had reached the status of best sellers in America and England, and, for that matter, in several other countries as well. The subject was on everybody's tongue and it was a mark of the well-informed to be able to discuss the topic at the dinner table. Indeed, saucers acquired a snob value: society men and women, wishing to be thought intellectual, adopted the subject because it was readily understood and, at the same time, untrammelled by any speculative limitations. At the other end of the scale, it was a good topic for a bar-room parliament and a reputation for wisdom could readily be gained by a sagacious nod and a remark to the effect that there was "something in it, whatever you say."

At either end of the social scale, the thinking was shallow and as soon as the subject disappeared from the newspapers the discussion in *salons* and in saloon bars drifted to new topics or back to old ones. There is no doubt that those who believed then still believe, but in a more passive way. The shallow thinkers want quick results and are never gifted with any staying power. Those we may have lost as active supporters were, it must be admitted, no great loss:

in any case, they will rejoin our ranks the moment it becomes fashionable again for them to do so.

1960 was not a good year for the sort of people we have just described, but it was a notable one for everybody who has taken a lasting interest in flying saucers.

In nearly every issue of this year's REVIEW will be found an admission by one scientist of note after another that he has had to abandon the long-held theories concerning outer space and the conditions on other planets. While it is true, as one of our contributors has pointed out, that not all astronomers in the past have held that life on the earth is unique, the predominant chorus of scientific opinion certainly led the public to believe that we *were* alone and therefore that the inter-planetary saucer could not exist. The fashionable astronomers certainly held that opinion. Sir Harold Spencer Jones, when Astronomer-Royal, advised us to bury the flying saucers for this reason: the present Astronomer-Royal still fights his rearguard action by asserting that "the surfaces of the moon and the planets are so inhospitable that there is no question of living on them." But times have changed: Sir Harold Spencer Jones was listened to a few years ago when he acted Sir Oracle, but Dr. Richard van der Riet Woolley is laughed at or ignored. He has, without noticing it, been deserted by practically every other astronomer of note, Russian, English and American. Even the scientific journalist, Chapman Pincher of the *Daily Express*, has plucked up the courage to reply: "I say that Dr. Stay-on-the-Ground Woolley is in danger of finding himself sole holder of this belief five years from now."

The changed views of the scientists will take some time before they percolate downwards into the mind of the man-in-the-street, but the process will already have started. When it is complete the saucers will have arrived not just as a temporary fashion but as an accepted fact. This revolution in thinking will undoubtedly be traced back to the year 1960 which may, as a result, rank as one of the most important in the annals of the flying saucer.

Heresies

Orthodoxies are more than orthodoxies. They are vested interests. Around them are organisations, schools, funds, jobs. When a fact comes along that menaces the orthodoxy, the interests move into action. They pounce upon the poor little heresy and, if possible, suppress it. If they can't suppress it, they "explain" it. If they can't explain it, they explain it away. If they can't explain it away, they quietly bury it. Our newspapers are full of little heresies. But their average life is only a few days and then "the rest is silence."

W. J. Brown.

WHAT HAPPENED IN PAPUA IN 1959?

A Consideration of the Papuan Sightings and their Significance

By the Revd. N.E.G. Cruttwell

WHEN the Revd. William B. Gill, of the Anglican Mission, Boianai in South East Papua, reported that on June 26 and 27, 1959, he had seen a "flying saucer" hovering over his Mission Station with men on it, who waved to him, the fat was in the fire. The story hit the Australian headlines and even got a few small paragraphs in the British press.

The report created a sensation because it was reported by a clergyman, who was presumably unlikely to be a deliberate liar. However, Fr. Gill has come under a great deal of criticism and says that he sometimes wishes he had never seen the object. Many have suggested that he had an hallucination, or that he misinterpreted some normal phenomenon (especially, of course, Venus). He himself is the first to say that, if anyone can give him a reasonable explanation of the phenomenon, he is prepared to accept it, but he cannot deny what he saw.

However, the evidence for the objects over Boianai does not rest on Fr. Gill's word alone. It was seen by at least 38 Papuan witnesses. Not only have I questioned Fr. Gill very closely on the subject and have been unable to detect any flaw or inconsistency in his story, but I have also seen most of the Papuan witnesses and have asked the most intelligent of them (all Mission teachers) to draw what they saw on that fateful evening. Each drawing was done independently and without the knowledge of the other or of Fr. Gill. These drawings, together, with the original sketch of Fr. Gill, are reproduced on page 5.

The drawings differ in detail, but agree in all essentials. This is what one would expect of a true happening. If there had been any collaboration all the details would have been the same. All the drawings (and the accounts) agree that the machine was round, had two decks, legs, a shaft of light and that four men appeared (though not all at the same time). Some mentioned illuminated panels, or portholes, and there was some disagreement as to the number of legs.

Some curious details

Some of the details noted by Fr. Gill were very curious and most unlikely to have been invented. One of these is the extraordinary halo of light which surrounded the machine and also continued round the outline of the men, though not quite touching that outline. The men were also illuminated themselves by reflected light in the manner of men seen working high up on a building late at night illuminated by the reflection from an oxy-acetylene flare. When asked if he thought they were wearing transparent space suits, he said that that could have been the explanation, but he could not be certain. A possible explanation of the halo is that the machine was surrounded by a field of ionised air due to its high electrical charge, which would also be carried by the men in contact with it. Another curious point was the complete absence of sound. Although Fr. Gill and his boys shouted,

DRAWING OF OBJECT SEEN IN THE SKY AT BOIANAI MISSION IN JUNE, 1959.

[Drawing here]

1. Object seen by Stephen Gill Moi at 1 a.m. on 21st June.

[Drawing here]

Light Shaft (blue).

4 'men'

2 (? double) legs

2. Object seen by Stephen Gill Moi at 6.45 p.m. on 26th June. Stephen did not see the object on the second night, as he was at Dogura, 20 miles away.

Above drawings by Stephen Gill Moi.

[Drawing here]

Light Shaft.

3 men only seen 1st night.

4 men on 2nd night.

4 port holes

4 (? double) legs.

3. Object seen by Ananias Rarata on 26th and 27th June. Same object and time as Stephen Gill but seen again on second night. Drawing by Ananias Rarata.

[Drawing here]

Note similarity to Ananias Drawing.

Drawing by Dulcie Guyorobo.

4. Object seen by Dulcie Freda Guyorobo on 26th and/or 27th June. Same object and time as other witnesses.

These drawings done quite independently in the presence of the Revd. N. E. G. Cruttwell. They are direct tracings from the original drawings, unretouched. No suggestions were made. Each witness declared that this was what he or she had seen with his or her own eyes.

They were drawn on Jan. 25th, i.e. 7 months after the sighting. It is not surprising that details differ, but the essentials are remarkably constant.

[Signed] N. E. G. Cruttwell.

DRAWINGS OF OBJECTS SEEN IN THE SKY AT BOIANAI MISSION IN JUNE 1959.

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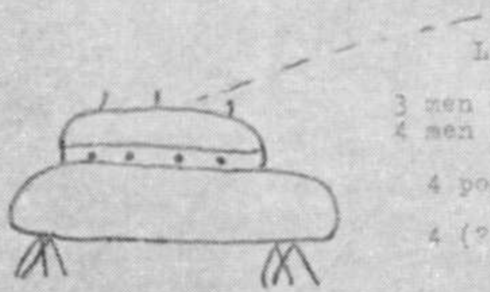

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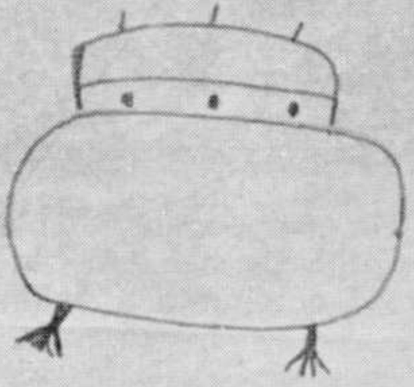

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the figures responded only by waving and manœuvring the saucer, and neither they or their machine emitted any audible sound. The figures appeared to be human in their shape and proportions, but no detail could be made out and they were only seen from the waist upwards. That they were of normal stature is only an assumption as there was no scale by which to measure them.

If the Gill sighting were a single occurrence unrelated to any other, one might feel hesitant in accepting it. But it was only one of a wave of sightings over south east Papua extending over several months.

Quite unknown to Fr. Gill, on the very night (June 26) of his first sighting, a trader named Ernest Evennett was staying at Giwa on the other side of Goodenough Bay, about 15 miles from Boianai. He was astounded to see an object like a shooting star come down to within 500 feet of him, and reveal itself as an oval craft with a band round it and four portholes below the band. It hovered for four minutes just above him and appeared so large that he could cover only half of it with his closed hand at arm's length. He saw no men, but it was obviously a manned aircraft of some sort. When it took off again it made a curious triple sound described as "WOOMP, WOOMP, WOOMP!" It became brilliantly luminous with a green light and shot away over the mountains.

Independent observations

This sighting is an amazing independent corroboration that there were strange things over Goodenough Bay that night. The coincidence that two independent observers fifteen miles apart would have invented seeing such similar objects at the same time is beyond reason.

On the second night of the Boianai sightings objects were also seen by the Government Officers at Baniara, A.D.O. Ronald Orwin and P.O. Robert Smith, and by the Roman Catholic Mission at Sideia. These objects were much farther away and appeared spherical in shape, but they further corroborate the existence of strange craft in the sky. The one seen at Baniara was accompanied by a small bronze disc which seemed to hover at a fixed distance below the glowing spherical object and moved in perfect sympathy with it, as if attached by an invisible wire. Then when the main object suddenly dived as if it was about to land, and became dazzlingly bright, the disc appeared to jump upwards to meet it and vanished into it.

Such an extraordinary phenomenon is hardly likely to have been invented, and has in fact been observed occasionally in other sightings elsewhere, as recorded by M. Aimé Michel. It has been termed "The Eccentric Patch," and is supposed to be connected with the magnetic method of propulsion.

Further cases

Other cases of saucer-shaped objects were reported in the month of July. One of these passed right over Menapi Station, where I work, in broad daylight. It was missed by me by about 30 seconds. On July 21, at 9.15 a.m., the school children were filing across the playground into church. About half of them had entered the building, but there must have been at least a hundred outside together with seven Papuan teachers. They suddenly noticed a "moving star" crossing the blue sky. As it came nearer they saw that it was "like a silver plate with a dark rim" and about the size of the sun's disc. It was travelling "faster than a plane" and wavering slightly as though affected by the wind. Unfortunately they waited too long before calling me. I rushed out of the house, telescope in hand, just too late to see the object, but only to see everyone staring over the coconut trees, where it had just disappeared. Apart from its shape, it could not have been a plane, as I myself can vouch for the fact that it made no sound. It could have been nothing else but a "flying saucer" and was in fact drawn as such by two of the teachers independently immediately after the sighting.

At about this time sightings were reported to me by Papuans almost every day. Twice objects were described of dome-shaped construction, apparently very similar to those described by Adamski and others. Nearly all sightings were at night, usually between 7 and 10 p.m. The objects were illuminated, generally with a steady white light, but occasionally fluctuating. Others changed colour at regular intervals, the colours being nearly always white, red and green. Some rotated as they went, and some emitted shafts of light.

These primitive people had never heard of flying saucers and were completely puzzled and often frightened by these objects. Many thought they were some wonder machine of the white man, and the Boianai people said that it must be the American Air Force come back.

There is an interesting pattern in the sequence of different types of object seen in the Papuan skies. The first recorded UFO was seen by the then Director of Civil Aviation in Port Moresby on August 23, 1953. This Mr T. P. Drury, of Melbourne, saw at midday a patch of white

cumulus appear in a clear cloudless sky, from which suddenly shot a silver bullet-shaped object at tremendous speed, leaving a dense billowing vapour trail. He had a movie camera and had the presence of mind to film the cloud and the object. He sent the film to A.T.I.C., who have retained the relevant part of it.

This is the only reliable report of a cylindrical object being seen over the territory, but it has been noticed by M. Michel that a "cigar-shaped" object with its "cumulus agité" is often the first to appear in a wave of sightings.

Though there were a few isolated sightings of "lights in the sky," it was not until the autumn of 1958 that they became at all frequent. During that year a number of inexplicable lights and a green flare were seen by many observers, myself among them. In April-May, 1959, there were increasing numbers of reports of white spherical lights "like Tilley lamps" crossing the sky and performing various manœvres. Some appeared to be at quite low altitudes, one passing in front of a 4,000-ft. mountain. Clearly they were not astronomical.

Then in May the kaleidoscopic colour-changing lights began, reaching their climax in June and July and persisting till September. A few of these were associated with a noise like thunder, which was heard just after they were out of sight.

Close approach

It was in June and July that the real "saucers" appeared, and the recognisable space-craft, which came close enough for their details to be observed. These I have already described. They appeared to be manned by intelligent beings.

In July and August we returned to spherical lights again, usually white, but sometimes changing colour and of quite large apparent size. Sometimes they were accompanied by the eccentric disc and sometimes by long needle-like rays of greenish light projecting below them, making three prongs diverging at an angle of 15 degrees.

They often remained stationary for long periods and then moved violently in a small area. They also appeared to fluctuate in size, one increasing steadily to the size of a florin at arm's length and then exploding with a blood-red flash, never to appear again. This was observed by a Patrol Officer and many native witnesses, and he emphasised the weirdness of seeing such a huge explosion in the sky and hearing no noise whatever.

Finally in September there were a few more reports of moving lights and the wave ended in November with a white globe disappearing into a dark boat-shaped object over Koyabagira. Since then no more reliable sightings have been reported to the writer.

It appears that there was a wave of these objects and that they progressively came nearer and then gradually receded. Whether they were actually of many distinct types or whether their different appearance was a question of varying distances and luminosity it is hard to tell. I am inclined to think that the fluctuating spherical objects of rather vague outline were perhaps an envelope of ionisation round an object of fixed size. However, recent photographs in the REVIEW suggest that there may be objects in the sky of less solidity than others . . . but who knows?

Systematic surveying

If we are honest we must always end with a question mark. One thing only is clear, in my opinion. The many witnesses, Government Officials, Doctors, Traders, Missionaries and intelligent Papuans cannot all have had hallucinations, many of them at the same time and in different places. There was something there. And the behaviour of these objects suggests that they were manned by intelligent, probably humanoid, beings, very like us, who for some reason of their own were making an intensive survey of this small area of South East Papua. It was noticed that these visitations were often repeated on subsequent nights in the same place and that they behaved in exactly the same way. They often hovered over one area for up to three or four hours before suddenly speeding away. All this suggests some kind of systematic measuring or surveying operation. *

They do not appear to have had any hostile intent, indeed the waving to Fr. Gill seems to indicate definite friendliness. They have done no harm to anyone or anything and have now (apparently) departed. Who are they? Where do they come from? Why did they concentrate on this remote backwater of our planet? And why, having come so close, did they not land? These are questions we cannot answer. We need more evidence.

A man on the moon?

It may take longer than we think

By Derek Dempster

— The first manned landing on the Moon came in July 1969 (Apollo 11 - with Armstrong + Aldrin!) Less than nine years after this article.

Derek Dempster, a former Editor of the " Flying Saucer Review," explains the human problems that await the first man attempting a landing on the Moon. It is instructive to consider that, if human beings exist on other planets and have been landing on the Earth, these problems, in reverse, must also have confronted those pioneers who first came to visit us.

FOR thousands of years men have looked at the stars and wondered. The majority attributed to them powers we have scarcely been able to verify; others wove fascinating tales around them, while a handful applied the limited instruments and powerful intellects at their command to discover the truth about the universe.

Today mankind is closer to discovering that truth than ever before, but whereas Hipparcus, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton and Einstein laboured for the sake of knowledge, their successors have been forced into an unholy alliance to continue the quest.

The real motives

It would be difficult to disguise the real motives behind the race to put man into space, but when the fruits of such an achievement are considered, it is not surprising that such prodigious efforts are being made in the United States and the Soviet Union. The first nation to develop the capability of putting a man on the moon, manned observation platforms and radio and television repeater stations into orbit around the earth will obtain immeasurable military and propaganda advantages, and since the only two serious contenders for the laurels represent the ideologies now splitting the world in two, there can be no doubt about which would find favour this side of the Iron Curtain.

Political advantages apart, is space flight really essential or would the interests of scientific progress not be better served by adopting more modest aims—simply space research?

No scientist today could seriously assert that our knowledge is adequate enough to plan all phases of a manned trip to the moon with a high enough degree of safety for the space-ship's crew. We can only venture step by step into the perilous zone that separates us from our natural satellite. Even our experiments with unmanned satellites and space probes have gone forward gropingly; and this should be borne in mind when we consider the results achieved so far by the Americans and Russians, and why, despite giant strides in the art of rocketry, space research will be slow to yield comprehensive results.

And yet, here we are planning to put some unfortunate fellow, with little more than a mass of cold recording apparatus and a national flag for comfort, on the moon within ten years. The die is cast and when the momentous occasion has been announced with an avalanche of publicity, we shall all gape in wonder and for a couple of silent minutes mourn the pioneer who failed to return.

The fulfilment of a dream

It is all very exciting, and it all adds up to the fulfilment of a dream that has haunted men for centuries; but it is far from logical, even though the great powers assert that science will have learnt enough by 1970 to ensure the success of such a mission.

As I see it, the moon pioneer of 1970 will not be able to contribute much—except perhaps his

life and a moderately useful record of physical reactions to the experience. I may, of course, be proved quite wrong, but I am prepared for that. Better men than I have been so proved in the past because an accidental discovery provided a long-sought answer which helped to accelerate the pace of progress. Where spaceflight is concerned, a method of overcoming gravity would rank among the most significant of scientific discoveries. But in the absence of such a breakthrough, progress would best be served by taking step after logical step towards our ultimate goal—the *useful* exploration of space in comparative safety by properly conditioned human beings.

Although we may have acquired the technical capability of sending a manned vehicle to the moon and back within the next ten years, it is unlikely that we shall be able to find a human being sufficiently conditioned psychologically to make the trip successfully—at least in the West!

Study of human reactions

In the space medicine establishments of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, tremendous attention is being paid to the human reactions likely to occur as a result of the unfamiliar conditions encountered in space. Selected men are being subjected to stringent physical and psychological tests in giant, rotating centrifuges which reproduce the tremendous accelerations of a rocket take-off; in cramped, dark and silent capsules in which they are cut off from the outside world for days on end but for a one-way recording channel to medical observers; in high altitude chambers where annoxia and sudden decompression form part of the meticulously planned programmes; on the psychiatrist's couches where the mind is searched for triggers likely to set off phobias under stresses of unusual character.

According to the authorities behind these projects, a spaceman should be cool, unemotional and highly intelligent; he should be a skilled pilot, a qualified engineer well versed in astronomy, biology and zoology as well. Not necessarily an athlete, his sporting interests should tend towards swimming and ski-ing rather than the more muscular activities like wrestling. He should have extraordinary co-ordination, and he should be able to adjust himself to isolation and be able to "hibernate," yet snap into immediate action should the situation demand. An absence of major surgery and mental disorder are the other essentials, and he must be willing to accept the risk of sterility from contact with radiation exposure.

Psychiatrists believe that married men are better suited to the adventure than bachelors, and they are probably right, for married men will have, in all probability, fulfilled the natural urge to perpetuate themselves.

But while the selectors have gone to great pains to find the right men, there is one psychological aspect they appear to have been singularly loath to probe: the effect of religious education on individuals on the brink of death. Let's not deceive ourselves, the first people to be fired into orbit around the earth stand very little chance of returning to tell their tale.

The space crew selectors have said they need cool, unemotional men for this dangerous task. Indeed, they have chosen test pilots who have taken all manner of risks and who have stood up well to all the searching tests to which they have been subjected. Their success has, in all probability, been achieved through strength of character, reinforced by strong personal discipline. But who can say that buried deep down in the inner recesses of their minds are not "bottled up" complexes derived from religious teaching which will shatter the enclosing structure like agitated champagne blows off a cork? The results could be catastrophic, particularly if the crews are expected to manipulate controls or switches at carefully timed intervals.

To be successful a spaceman must be like distilled water, utterly devoid of doubts about the consequences of death. To achieve this, however, he must have an unshakable faith, he must have led a blameless life and he must be absolutely free of any feelings of guilt. Guilt complexes, however minor, can produce the most unexpected psychosomatic reactions under stress. And no matter how carefully the medical centres simulate the conditions they expect to find in orbit or in space, they can never induce the same degrees of uncertainty that will actually be encountered.

Spaceman's faith unimportant

The nature of a spaceman's faith makes no difference. He can be a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, a Moslem, a Buddhist, a Jew or an Atheist, it doesn't matter as long as he has no doubts about his beliefs. The moment he entertains doubts, uncertainty and fear are bound to

manifest, and from that moment he can no longer be trusted to do his dangerous job properly.

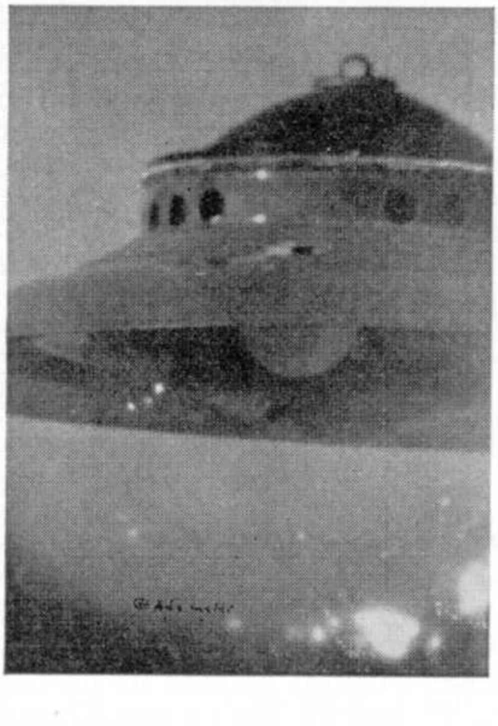
In my view the man fulfilling these vital qualifications, coupled with the physical demands of the task, does not yet exist in the West. Our age-old moral traditions and freedom of thought, expression and dissension have not allowed this. The philosophies of the East, on the other hand, are far better suited to space flight, and I base this opinion on the Japanese "Kamikaze" suicide pilots of World War II. But even then, I have doubts. Suicide pilots were expected to do no more than pilot themselves to destruction in a flight lasting a very short time. There was for them no question of surviving to report results, no hours of agonising uncertainty. Given the conditions a spaceman is expected to encounter, it may well be that these fanatics, too, would have cracked under the strain.

It will be at least twenty-five years before a human being capable of taking off to explore space successfully will be available to bring back the answers, and then only if his parents allow him to be trained for the job from the moment he is born. But even 25 years is optimistic, for the training programme that needs to be worked out will require intense and careful study, complicated all the more by the conflicts orthodox religious orders are bound to create.

Sending a man into space within the next ten years gives science few practical advantages; indeed, the way to the stars can be paved far better for him by impersonal satellites and space probes carrying instruments capable of detecting data to which he can never hope his body to become sensitive.

I submit, therefore, that the powers now working on manned space-flight programmes are over-reaching themselves and that the interests of progress would best be served by instrumented space research coupled with an intensive study of the deeper aspects of man himself. Only by discovering the truth about one can we hope to uncover the truth about the other, for man is as much part of the universe as the universe is part of man.

PHOTOGRAPHS



The following photographs are available in half-plate size at 1s. 6d. each (post free). Complete set of 10 for 15s. (post free).

1. Venusian scout ship photographed by G. Adamski, December 13, 1952.
2. Venusian scout ship rising, showing underside details. Photographed by G. Adamski, December 13, 1952.
3. Flying saucer over New York. Photographed by August Roberts on July 28, 1952.
4. Mother ship releasing scout craft. One scout has begun to leave.
5. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Two scouts have taken off.
6. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Five scouts have left the ship.
7. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Six scouts are now to be seen.
8. Giant carrier ship photographed at 7.58 a.m., May 1, 1952, by G. Adamski.
9. Submarine type space ship, photographed March 9, 1951, by G. Adamski.
10. Space ships photographed near the moon, May 16, 1951, by G. Adamski.

When ordering please give numbers of photographs. Send order with remittance to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, 1 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, England.

RINGS AND SAUCERS

A Field Study

BY DR. B. E. FINCH

IN early 1957, at a small town in the U.S.A. called Ypsilante, a scientist was watching an unexplained point of light appearing on his darkened radar screen. It was about the time of sunrise. As the minutes passed, the point of light spread into a circular ripple, resembling the ripple on a pond expanding from the centre of disturbance. Gradually more ripples followed until a dozen of them had spread out from the centre point of light, some extending as far as 20 miles.

Two years later these " ring-formations " were being observed on radar sets located at certain heavily-populated areas of the globe, especially in Britain and the United States of America. These " ring-angels," as they are called, tend to occur over certain " active " regions which are shown on the map. (Figure 1). Detailed examination of the map and of the areas involved did not reveal any topographical features which might be contributory to the ring formations, nor were they regions of heavy bird roosting.

Around heavily-populated areas

Examination of the map shows that the " active " areas are spread in a series of areas arranged in a semi-circle around the mouth of the River Thames. A similar arrangement was also noted around other heavily-populated areas. It was also noted that no ripples appeared over the sea. A special radar device estimated the height of the " angels " at 2,000 feet.

What causes these ripples in the sky? Several strange facts have emerged from investigations. In most cases the ripples appear a few minutes before sunrise, are seen in varying weather conditions including widespread fog, and in one case the ripples appeared distorted by the wind.

At first the scientists investigating the phenomenon thought that these ripples might be caused by high-flying flocks of birds or atmospheric disturbances such as those caused by power stations and factories, or possibly groups of tomato houses whose glass roofs reflect heat. However, thorough investigation revealed no trace of features that could account satisfactorily for the incidents.

Having considered all terrestrial causes for these strange phenomena, I was led to consider that perhaps these effects were due to disturbances from outer space. A list of the grid reference was obtained from Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited at Chelmsford, where most of the investigation on the ring

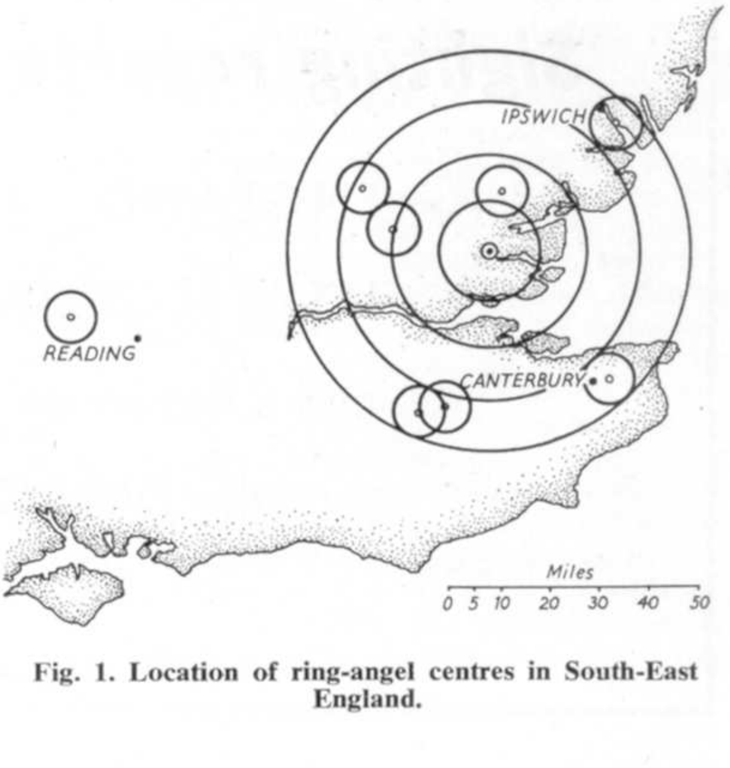


Fig. 1. Location of ring-angel centres in South-East England.

angels is being carried out. This list named the sites over which the angels were active. Using an electroscope and compass needle assisted by a pair of binoculars, observations were carried out on several occasions. Some very interesting phenomena occurred below the ring formation area.

First, there were magnetic effects. This was observed from the reaction of the compass which swung round several times. In addition, the electroscope became discharged, probably due to local ionisation of the air. One strange effect noted was a faint humming that occurred. This sound could not be localised and gradually disappeared as the sun rose.

From all these observations it appears that a disturbance of some kind is occurring over certain fixed areas of our globe. This disturbance is constant in position and appears to be due to some form of wave (electro-magnetic) disturbance hitting our atmosphere in a number of places and penetrating downwards some way.

Various conclusions can be reached; owing to the resemblance to "radio-beacons," I feel that these disturbances should be thoroughly investigated as they quite likely might be due to spaceships using a form of radio-location device.

Figure 2 is a list of grid references where "ring activity" occurs and I suggest that readers should carry out their own investigations in the future.

List of Locations around which Ring-Angels centre

Name	*National Grid Ref.*	
Frating	6108	2230
Colville Hall	5552	2130
Luton	5100	2275
Trafalgar Square	5300	1800
Long Melford	5850	2495
Ipswich	6160	2400
Bawdsey	6300	2430
Witham	5830	2170
Canterbury	6220	1640
Hatfield Peverel	5790	2110
Biggin Hill	5450	1570
Wrotham	5655	1525
Benfleet	5750	1865

The effects group within about 2 miles of these positions.

Fig. 2.

It is this type of "field work" that is so important in establishing the presence of spaceships and their occupants in outer space and in trying to identify any phenomenon associated with their presence.

Sighting reports . . .

ENGLAND, VENEZUELA, THE U.S.A., SCOTLAND, SOUTH AFRICA and a Report on the investigation of the EVENLODE INCIDENT

. . . in this issue

THE CONTACT CLAIMS

A NEW LINE IN RESEARCH

BY WAVENEY GIRVAN

FLYING SAUCERS, like any other subject, must develop or die. We can regard the last thirteen years of saucers in terms of "make" and "break": there was a "make" when Kenneth Arnold gave a name to the discs, but this was followed by a "break" until 1950 when the first books on the subject started to appear. This, in turn, was followed by a "break" until 1953 when the first of the contact claims was publicised. If general interest at the moment is at a low ebb it is because we are in another period of "break"—another important development is needed if we are to rise out of the trough. This development could arise in a number of ways, but speculation is unprofitable because events are largely, but not perhaps wholly, out of our control. It often seems that all we can do is to watch and wait.

A lot can be done

As a matter of fact, while we are waiting there is a lot that could be done and the purpose of this article is to indicate a line of research which seems to have been overlooked, but before I go into details I would like to try to put the contact claims into their proper perspective in the saucer story as a whole. A number of believers in saucers have declared that George Adamski and others have done very severe damage to the cause and have retarded, and in many cases destroyed, a general belief in the subject. Donald Keyhoe is prominent among such critics and he has been working very hard to discredit Adamski so as to remove him altogether from the scene. Without even discussing whether Adamski is genuine or not, let us consider the saucer scene without Adamski and the other contact claimants. What would the position be if we had never heard of such people?

Well, we can quite easily answer that question: we should be back in the period of the 1951-1952 lull that followed the publication of the first Keyhoe book and those by Frank Scully and Gerald Heard. Public interest had almost completely evaporated, largely because all saucer sightings had been explained away as skyhook balloons. Only those who have been connected with flying saucers since their début can appreciate how dead the subject was in the early fifties. It is just not true to say that Adamski and others have retarded the subject. Their claims, even if spurious, have helped to keep it alive, and I will now try to explain why this is so.

Flying saucers "a heresy"

Flying saucers have been an affront to the Establishment. They have offended every orthodox opinion and those in authority have rallied to the defence of the *status quo* when challenged by such a revolutionary new concept. Until Adamski and others came on the scene the easiest method of dealing with these flying heresies (and with other heresies like the Loch Ness Monster, for that matter) was to explain them away: to claim that what had been seen had been misinterpreted by the eye-witness. It is an extremely difficult case to answer when one is arguing before the bar of public opinion. The eye-witness, however honest and competent, has to confront an acknowledged expert, high in his profession and accepted by the public (which is in the position of a judge) almost as the final arbiter in such matters. The nearest analogy that springs to mind is the influence the late Sir Bernard Spilsbury held in criminal cases: his opinion, and his opinion alone, was often sufficient to send a man to the gallows.

George Adamski altered all that. Dr. Menzel, for instance, could not apply the " misinterpretation " technique when it came to a contact claim. No temperature inversion, no skyhook balloon, could explain away a fair-haired Venusian: such people do not airily step out of lenticular clouds and reflected car head-lights. The only answer that was available to such experts as Dr. Menzel was " Faked." And, in due course, that was the answer given.

Discoveries may be concealed

We can admit, therefore, that if Donald Keyhoe and others do finally succeed in ridding our subject of Adamski and others, then we are back in the dark days of the saucers and it is doubtful whether the truth would come out for a very long time: it must be remembered that even the American and Russian space probes may not lift the veil immediately for those who will be doing the probing will, in fact, be the agents of the Establishment. What the probes discover may not be publicly revealed for some considerable time. I want therefore to confess immediately that I have a wish to believe Adamski and I have now declared my reasons for this wish; they have nothing to do with the fact that I was his first publisher. I wish his story to be true because without him and others, the subject of flying saucers might well collapse or at best slowly wither away. I think Donald Keyhoe is wrong, not because he disbelieves Adamski, but because he thinks the subject would be healthier without him. I readily concede, however, that if one is absolutely convinced of Adamski's dishonesty, then, come hell and high water, he must be exposed whatever may happen to the subject as a whole.

In previous articles I have referred to Adamski's photographs. Such has been my awareness of my " wish-to-believe " that I have always been on guard against this form of self-deception and have tried hard to lean the other way. Instead, therefore, of challenging my readers to disprove the photographs, I tried to discover what would happen if one started with the assumption that they were faked. I think that impartial readers must admit that, so far at any rate, the photographs have fared on the whole rather better than their critics. My purpose now is to test Adamski once again, but this time to reverse the procedure: I am going, for the purpose of the exercise, to accept him completely at his face value and I shall select one of his claims that has always seemed to me, and to many others, as the most difficult of all to swallow. I will quote Adamski from *Flying Saucers Have Landed,* p. 203, English edition:

" I have heard many times that men from other worlds are walking the streets of Earth. And if this be true, I could easily understand his desire not to be photographed, because there were a few distinguishing points about his facial features. Normally these would not be noticed. But in a photograph they would be conspicuous and serve as points of identification for his brothers who have come to Earth."

When I last saw Adamski, in the presence of two others, he repeated this claim in much more categorical fashion and indicated that the number of space visitors now amongst us had increased considerably since the quoted words were first written. The claim, bluntly put, is that the Venusians are amongst us in large numbers and that they carry distinguishing features to those who know how to recognise them.

If Adamski and others are telling the truth about these visitors, then surely there must be evidence that can be produced. After all, the claim is perhaps the most staggering of all and, although Adamski offers no support to it, it is the one statement that should be capable of being put to the test. These people, I repeat, are said to be walking about amongst us and identifiable.

All over the world there are saucer groups and magazines devoted to research. Here is an opportunity that is being missed. Among the readers of this REVIEW and among the members of the various groups there must surely be found a number who, if suitably encouraged, would come forward to support Adamski's claim. May I ask all those who read this article to report their knowledge of any such evidence that exists? Let me be the first to come forward: I know of two people who claim to have been in contact with Venusians.

The most recent experience concerned a young Englishman whom a colleague and I have interviewed on a number of occasions. Unfortunately,

". . . Venusians are amongst us in large numbers"

he is reluctant to come forward for a number of reasons: his strongest reason is that he has no proof to back his story. We are trying to explain that we want his story merely as evidence at this stage and I am hoping that he may be in time persuaded to publish an account of his experience.

A Puerto Rican contact

My other witness introduced himself to me by way of a letter from Puerto Rico in 1958 and he told me of his contacts in that country, in Canada, Honolulu and the United States. I have recently received another letter from this correspondent and he has promised that he will write a full account of his experiences, so I will not anticipate the form his revelations are likely to take beyond quoting briefly from his latest letter: "I have never had any doubts as to who the people were that I met in 1946-1947, but since I was never inside a space ship it is difficult to explain just why I knew that they were from outer space. Adamski has far more evidence than I have. Because of my own experiences I know well that his are factual. It still never fails to amaze me." I am hoping that before long, in a subsequent issue, you will be able to read a full account of this man's extraordinary encounters.

So far the research has made a promising start. If these two men are genuine, then there must be others. And if there are others, then they are more likely to be discovered by the existing saucer groups or by their individual members. Would it be possible to initiate a world-wide search for such people? I would like to make the point that primarily I am in search of testimony and I hope that any who may read my words will not hesitate to come forward merely because they lack proof.

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IS DISARMAMENT WISE?: THERE MIGHT BE HOSTILE BEINGS IN SPACE

by JOHN LADE

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 1, No. 5, quoted the *New York Times* reporting an interview on October 7, 1955, between Mayor Achille Lauro, of Naples, Italy (who is also an important shipowner), and General Douglas MacArthur. Mr. Lauro said the General "thinks that another war would be double suicide and that there is enough sense on both sides of the Iron Curtain to avoid it. . . . He believes that because of the developments of science all countries on earth will have to unite to survive and to make a common front against attack by people from other planets." According to the *Los Angeles Herald Express* of October 8, 1955, Lauro said MacArthur gave this opinion: "The Soviets and the democracies will adopt the best characteristics of each other, and, in the process of many years, there will not be a strict line of demarcation between their ideals; therefore, no cause for war between them."

These crucial years

What a wonderful possibility, if we can believe it and allow ourselves to hope! Few will deny that the world is going through years of crucial development and the ordinary person, carried along with the times, does not have enough perspective to see what is happening.

General MacArthur, a great and successful man, deserves attention and so, in connection with his views here expressed by Mr. Lauro, does Mr. George Adamski, who has successfully maintained for over seven years that he met and talked with people from other planets. Even if you disbelieve Mr. Adamski's claims, you can hardly dispute the economic wisdom of an appeal he recently wrote for publication—from which the following paragraphs are quoted—in the light of General MacArthur's views five years ago and the radio search, now begun by astronomers and scientists, for other intelligent beings in space:

"Many peace and security movements have been started but none have offered a workable solution or replacement for war economy, which has kept the United States and the world out of economic depression.

"As we all know, economy is founded on the ability to produce and consume the product. In the machine-age we produce more than we can consume due to the unbalanced conditions that prevail. Over-production is the breakdown of economy. War and reconstruction have been the solution in the past.

"The defence plants that have absorbed many of the otherwise unemployed can also reach a saturation point. And then what? The only answer is a common enemy who threatens our right of survival. When our-way-of-life is endangered allied countries are armed and

this provides an outlet for surplus materials and production continues. The Korean War was an example of this. Also, the state of emergency created by the Cold War causes the people of the world to live in fear of mass destruction.

"In recent months there has been a proposal by the major nations for disarmament. Would this be a wise move at this time? Disarmament would endanger the already weakened economy of the world. Many discharged Servicemen would be without employment as the defence plants that have employed thousands would be greatly reduced in production or closed. Hungry people resort to civil war. So, whichever way we look, danger is facing us; from war—or economic collapse from disarmament.

"Should all defence plants close I am sure that you realise what the results would be; thousands of unemployed, hungry, panic-stricken people.

"Many industrial nations are faced with over-production.

"There is one alternative. For the first time, another door is open. Space exploration coupled with the production of space-craft for the defence of the world. This could be done by a changeover of machines and would not interfere with our present economic system.

"A changeover of the aircraft and instrument plants for production of outer-space craft would assure employment for everyone throughout the world.

"The idea of an invasion from space will not be readily accepted by some due to their idealistic thinking, but we must face reality. It has been generally accepted that we are being watched by some type of intelligence from outer space, not from this planet. There are differences of opinions regarding this intelligence; where from and if they are humanoids. It matters little which they are and where from. Researchers who have given serious thought to the UFO admit that these unidentified craft are operated by an intelligence superior to our own since they travel through space at will and perform feats which we consider impossible. These crafts have challenged our intelligence and caused us to think in terms of outer space.

"However, our efforts in this direction have been too slow. Space travel and research should have Top Priority, not by one nation but the world as a whole.

"The potentials of a space war cannot be fully ignored. It is true, as far as we know, the ones who operate the UFOs have shown no hostility towards the Earth's inhabitants. There have been rumours that such acts have taken place.

"I can assure you that, as nearly as I can tell, with twelve years of experience with the space people coming from our own system, no hostile act has been committed against us. Their desire is to help us to get into outer space with ships of our own construction.

"The danger from attack could come from another system. The information that has been given to me is that there are systems out there that are hostile to our way of life and they have ships moving through space.

"As great as our weapons of defence are, including atomic warhead-satellites, fast planes and rockets, they would be like putting up tissue paper in defence against the force that could come our way. This is not an idle thought for within the past twelve years we have tried to intercept the fast-moving space-craft to no avail.

"To build a fleet of ships will involve time and expense; that is why it is important for all nations to work together. So instead of reducing our resources let us swing them into this progressive endeavour, thereby eliminating war among nations and thus keeping industrial production at top speed.

"There is a great deal more involved in the production of satellites and space-craft, and their myriads of instruments, than the average person realises. The satellites and space-craft will enable us to learn many things when we are geared for research. Look at the amazing discoveries that have been made with the limited appropriations that have been set aside for that purpose. Can you picture what the results will be when every nation has this same common goal?

"I sincerely hope that our space-crafts would not have to be used for defence against attack, for there are endless possibilities for their use in space exploration."

Mr. Adamski asks each reader of his appeal (the essence of which I have quoted) to write to

his or her elected representative and, also, to the United Nations Economic and Social Committee urging top priority for space exploration and the United Nations space programme. I have just written to my Member of Parliament (it only took a few minutes, most of which was occupied by checking his name!) at the House of Commons and to the Secretary of the above-named U.N. Committee, c/o United Nations, New York, U.S.A., the first letter urging support and the second expressing interest. My Member will pay more attention to one letter from an unknown and possibly illiterate constituent than to many of those who do not write; the U.N. Committee—if they get enough letters—can demonstrate public support in the battle for priorities. So it is that each one of us can help: is it worthwhile to you to take this little time and trouble to add your voice? What more effective action could you take to help the world?

HAPPY CHRISTMAS

The Editor and Publishers of the *Flying Saucer Review* wish their readers a very Happy Christmas and an exciting New Year. They would also like to take this opportunity of thanking their readers for their continued support.

THE CASE OF THE TIN FROM CAMPINAS

BY DR. ROLF WEBER

Dr Weber is a native of Basle, Switzerland. He graduated in Chemistry and Physical Chemistry in 1940 at the University of Berne. He then undertook a number of research assignments in various Swiss laboratories. Included among these was research in the technology of plastics and in the chemical conditions of schizophrenia at the Mental Hospital at Basle. During the last few years he has been a member of a chemical research group at the University of Basle and adviser on problems of physics, technology and mathematics.

In this article Dr Weber issues a challenge and asks a number of pertinent questions. The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is willing to open its columns to anybody who can answer his questions satisfactorily and is as anxious as Dr Weber to be able to put forward such an incontrovertible piece of evidence before the most critical of scientific opinion.

IN an article by an anonymous writer entitled "The Proof we Waited for" (the REVIEW, in its issue Vol. 3, No. 5, 1957) readers were told of a special kind of tin which had showered down on earth from a UFO and which was later—so it is stated—analysed by the scientists. This was indeed something we had waited for! But nothing ever came out of it. Why?

There is the possibility that the report in the REVIEW was inexact and, if so, I have to apologise here and now for the rather serious accusations I am going to raise against the persons involved. But if the story did happen the way it was described it truly represents a test-case of how a pseudo-scientific dilettantism may become the cause of missing one of the best occasions we ever had to prove the extraordinary origin of material, said to have fallen out of a flying saucer! But let me recapitulate. We were told that near Campinas, in Brazil, a shower of molten metal fell to earth from a UFO. Some of the material was collected on the spot. It looked like tin, partly burned into oxide. The metal was analysed and pronounced to be tin indeed, but of extreme purity and, on top of this, of a specific weight differing from the specific weight of ordinary tin (10.4 instead of the normal 7.2).

The fact that the metal came down from a UFO is in itself very remarkable; but in this article my only concern is with the power of proving the extraordinary origin of these scraps of metal. As to the extreme degree of purity, this is no longer a valid proof, since in recent years we have learned how to produce metals of utmost purity. But, *a piece of metal, identified as tin, yet possessing a specific weight of* 10.4 would be something entirely new and unheard-of, even in our epoch of nuclear physics and isotopes. The very existence of such a specimen might well be called "impossible" by conventional science, as "impossible" as the assumption that there *is* anti-gravitation or that our moon's hidden side is green and habitable.

Therefore, the fact of the higher specific weight of the metal found at Campinas might—in connection with all other data—indeed represent almost an objective proof for its extraterrestrial origin, although we may be sure that some people would try hard to conventionalise such evidence. But beyond any doubt we had (and missed) with the Case of the Tin from Campinas a possibility to bring it to the knowledge of the scientific public which would have been very important. And the particular communication could have been made *without any mention of flying saucers*, still suspected to be a phenomenon caused by mass hysteria.

If such a correct and clever approach had been made the metal would have been tested in some scientific laboratory. And such a report coming from a reliable source, describing scientific research carried out with this metal, would have had to be accepted and published by important periodicals such as *Nature* or *Science*. The impact of such a report would have been great indeed. And there would have been no immediate need to mention where the tin had come from: the scientists' interest would have turned automatically towards outer space for the simple reason that there is no other place to turn to when dealing with metal of a differing specific weight.

No such scientific report ever appeared. And this is why we feel we have the right to question the procedure of this case. Did the persons involved do their very best with this first-rate and golden opportunity? We were told in this article that the metal's purity was put to the precipitation test. This is a test-tube experiment every chemist knows and which may be carried out in any school laboratory. With the precipitation test a relatively rare purity of any material can well be established, but to make the statement that its purity is of an exceptional degree one would need a far more modern process, such as spectrographic analysis. No clear statement was made in the article of such a test ever having been carried out, whereas the simple chemical tests were explained in some detail.

The testing of the specific weight of any material can easily be accomplished with a simple laboratory outfit. Every teacher of chemistry knows how to do it. After having checked his first findings he would for safety's sake carry the test through a second time, and if he obtained the same result as before *he would then know beyond any doubt that in front of him on the table was a curiosity which might well prove to bring about a scientific revolution*. This piece of metal could not possibly exist within the sphere of our present knowledge.

If the man was a normal scientist, endowed with the usual professional learning, intelligence and honesty, and also with some scientific integrity, he could not but try everything in his power to inform the scientific world about this complete novelty. He also would soon realise the urgent need for further tests and research work on the piece of metal which he himself would not be able to fulfill. Co-operation between specialised laboratories would be organised, for example an attempt should be made to establish the atomic weight of the specimen with the means of a mass spectrograph. In this way the tiny piece of metal would open the gates of many otherwise inaccessible research institutes to the investigator. Furthermore, if the man was only moderately well informed about the UFO research story he would know better than to hand out all his material to any other person; in all probability he would also provide by legal action that he was entitled to receive a full scientific report from any further investigator.

If the Campinas case happened just the way it was described nobody could spare the persons involved the reproach that they had made a mess of a very fine opportunity. Indeed, if somebody had deliberately wanted to harm UFO research he could not have done much better than, first, to apply the described dilettantism in dealing with the investigation and, secondly, to publish the story in UFO publications only, read by a handful of people without any influence in the scientific world. Even if the first-hand publication in the REVIEW was intended to give UFO enthusiasts a treat it would have been much more important to our common aim to influence the report's publication in periodicals of accepted scientific standard, such as *Science*, in the U.S.A., *Nature*, in Britain, *Naturwissenschaften*, in Germany, and *Experientia*, in Switzerland.

Finally, I want to put some questions to all persons involved in the investigation of the tin from Campinas:

1. What other tests than those described in the REVIEW article were carried out with the metal scraps?
2. Was there difficulty in trying to get the metal tested by spectroscopic means, X-rays or other means of analysis?
3. Was it difficult to get the test results and to use them for publication in scientific periodicals?
4. What quantity of the tin is still available and in whose possession are the samples?
5. Would the present owners of such samples prefer:
   - (a) to make the effectual steps in order to have them submitted to a thorough scientific investigation and to look after proper publication of the result obtained?
   - (b) to let the Editor of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW act as a trustee and to put in his charge the proper conduct of the investigation?
   - (c) to keep the samples to themselves?
6. Did the holders of the samples encounter obstruction when trying to publish the results obtained?

VENUS PROBE SHOWS THAT SCIENTISTS WERE WRONG

THE London *Daily Telegraph* of July 29, reporting on the conference in Helsinki of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, referred to the findings disclosed by the American satellite Pioneer V which was launched towards Venus and the sun. It was claimed that these discoveries have already revolutionised thinking about the nature of space round the earth.

The satellite was tracked for three months by Jodrell Bank. It had long been thought that the curious behaviour of charged particles when the sun erupts was due to the earth's magnetic field. The most interesting of these particles are the mysterious cosmic rays.

Previous views of space away from the earth's atmosphere have now been proved to be wrong. Several huge solar flares occurred when Pioneer V was more than five million miles from the earth. At that time jets of energetic particles from the sun were squirted out towards the earth. Behaviour of the instruments in the probe was identical with that of similar instruments on the earth's surface. First they showed a big drop in the volume of particles arriving at the probe, then an even bigger rise, sometimes as much as seven times the normal level.

This, the report continues, indicates that there is no magnetic or electric barrier either close to the sun or close to the earth that holds up these particles or distorts them in their headlong journey. This is what scientists had supposed for many years. But for the atmosphere blanket which slows up these deadly rays and breaks them into little pieces, man would have had a very thin time of it. These particles are a much more serious hazard than H-bomb radiation. When the sun erupts, the report concludes, space-men will be in grave danger.

A year's subscription to the *Flying Saucer Review* makes a most acceptable gift—even if your friend is a sceptic now he won't be at the end of a year!

Man on the threshold of space

by **W. R. DRAKE**

Our contributor's series of articles on the possibility of life on other planets has been one of the most popular features we have ever published. In the article printed below he concludes the series by considering the prospects that await Man as he prepares himself for the greatest adventure of all time: the first step on his journey to the stars.

IF Earthlings contemplate travel to other planets, cannot extra-terrestrials travel to us? History records space visitors for centuries; alien aeroforms invading our skies have been photographed, tracked by radar and their radiation measured. Defying conventional astronomy, men from other planets are said to have trod on Earth; space intelligences have communicated spiritual and scientific truths revealing a culture whose splendour dazzles us. Evidence of life elsewhere seems more real to many of us than Christ or Krishna; though millions still wrangle over religion, by some lacuna of the human mind men fail to envisage their fellow-creatures from the stars.

As Man hesitates on the threshold of space, he suddenly feels his utter insignificance; his home, the ancient Earth, shrinks to a speck of dust. Out there in the living universe, life manifests from primeval slime to avatar-like Gods. Dare Man go forth to colonise the planets as he colonised the so-called backward regions of his own world? Will he use Bible and bomb to smash native cultures and superimpose atheist materialisms, to divide new worlds into East and West zones, and to wage in space the sorry jungle politics of Earth? This fateful moment flashes with a blinding truth; Man knows so little about his own world; he knows nothing about himself.

Every second, somewhere in this world, two people die but three babies are born. Each of us is just one solitary soul among two thousand five hundred million people living on a small planet revolving around a dying sun. This Earth is just one of countless worlds all throbbing with life. Whence do we come? Whither do we go? Shall we live again and again climbing the spiral path to union with God? What do we, with all our joys and sorrows, mean in this vast universe? Our lives may be half over. What were they for?

From the dawn of time these mysteries puzzled the spiritual leaders of civilisations long vanished. Today for all our vaunted knowledge we grope like the blind in the black prison of ignorance. Over the portals of the temples of antiquity were carved the words " MAN, KNOW THYSELF." Our own materialistic world stumbles to suicide. Never was self-knowledge needed more than now!

Defining truth

Man's self-ignorance is a dilemma most difficult to resolve. The ancient sages defined Truth as " that which is beyond all contradiction and free from all doubt; which is indeed beyond the very possibility of both contradiction and doubt; beyond the changes and alternations of time and vicissitudes, for ever one and the same, unalterable and unaltering, universal and therefore independent of all human ideation." But truth which is infinite cannot be defined in finite words. When jesting Pilate asked " What is truth?"

Christ answered with silence. Truth is everything; truth is nothing; truth is God, the Absolute, dreaming the universe into existence. All of us are creations in the dream of Brahma; relative to each other we appear to have reality.

Libraries have been written on religion and philosophy, yet the present sorry state of the world shows how pitiful is the influence of words, how far Man has strayed from eternal truth. It is easy to condemn Man for his arrogance, which probably masks his inner inferiority, to censure his selfishness and pity his lack of self-knowledge. All religions are no doubt aspects of the one universal religion; the great religious leaders framed their sublime message for simple peasant communities, their very words are misunderstood by peoples conditioned by the highly complex materialistic civilisation of today. The failure of all religious dogmas is perhaps due to their false assumption that Man can make himself perfect, forgetting that all human souls are in different stages of cosmic evolution; if Man was not imperfect there would be no necessity for incarnation into this world; self-perfection is most unlikely in only one lifetime. Perfection through suffering suggests many, many incarnations on Earth and elsewhere. Nor is it easy to know one's self. Modern psychology is torn with many confusing theories. One's personality seems to be compounded of multitudinous "I's," often with conflicting views, until one's single individuality seems to be really a crowd of individuals manifesting in the same mind. Occultists hint at astral possession; astrologers plot the influence of emanations from the stars. The theory of the serial universe postulates a series of "I's" in infinite progression; Yoga stresses that both the Seer and the Seen, both This and That, are one. Man's mind is like an iceberg, only a tenth is above the surface, there are thoughts which never rise into consciousness but which influence a man as unseen planets influence the Earth. No wonder Man is left to believe just what he wants to believe. How can Man know himself?

Man still in the dark

Man's apprehension of the universe is restricted to his five senses. Most scientific instruments from the giant telescope to the electron microscope are fundamentally extensions of the sense of sight. If the scale of known radiation from cosmic rays to long, broadcasting waves were represented by a line three hundred yards long, our own perceptions see only one inch. For all our grandiose science we apprehend, as it were, a narrow slit of the real universe, yet in our arrogance we pretend that our telescopic photographs, our thermocouples and our spectroscopes, befogged by a three hundred miles blanket of our own atmosphere nevertheless must give us objective truth; finality on conditions all over the vast universe. We cannot factually disprove life on our nearest neighbour, the Moon; no telescope could detect a planet of the nearest star. We can only guess wildly about the centre of our own Earth; even the constant maximum speed of light, the very foundation of relativity and nuclear physics is open to question. Despite his wonderful instruments, Man still gropes in the dark; his fundamental beliefs may be quite wrong. Plato described Man as being like a prisoner in a cave watching shadows cast on the wall; the shadows were his sensorial world but outside shone reality. We of the twentieth century live in the shadows; outside beyond our normal cognisance exists the real universe.

The sixth sense

Some rare individuals are endowed with a sixth sense, and experience phenomena outside normal perception. Alleged spirit communications, automatic writing, psychometric reading, precognition, retrocognition, apparitions of the dead and the living, psychokinesis, telepathy, teleportation, miraculous healings, are all manifestations which official science wilfully ignores. Yogis assert that our science is incomplete, since it omits the experiences of dreams and deep sleep which are states as vital to existence of the soul as our everyday life awake.

It is natural for us to assume that our usual state of consciousness is normal for the whole universe; yet mystics in spiritual illumination soar to realms transcending description; similar hypersensitive states are readily accessible to partakers of drugs like mescalin. It is argued by psychics that even the delirium of drunkards is not subjective but a descent of consciousness into objective lower astral realms.

Euclid's theorems which governed geometry for two thousand years are now superseded on the universal scale by Einstein's theories of relativity; Newton's laws of celestial mechanics and many laws of physics are now judged to be statistically cogent within limits, but are shown by the principle of indeterminacy to be inapplicable within the atom. Growing doubts about the parallax of the stars during the solar eclipse, the debatable red shift in the spectrum and the unaccountable miscalculations of energy in the hydrogen bomb explosions challenge Einstein's infallibility. Einstein's Unified Field Theory merely rediscovers mathematically the teaching of the Rishis of ancient India that gravi-

tation, magnetism, electricity and the undiscovered resonating electromagnetic field are aspects of prana, a manifestation of God.

The Darwinian conception of evolution by infinitely slow but steady change through untold ages from oceanic organisms to modern Man is now somewhat discounted. The quantum theory in physics demonstrates that progress proceeds in sudden jumps, not by gradual crawl. A century has elapsed since Darwin's *Origin of Species*, yet the "missing link" between Man and ape is still undiscovered. Man's imagination boggles at his so-called ancestor, the coelocanth; perhaps Man was created in God's image after all? Developments in biology and zoology now suggest the sudden creation of new life-forms by mutation. The Earth with the whole solar system is constantly moving into new areas of space with the possibility of varying intensities of cosmic radiation, which probably cause sudden mutation of species.

Astronomy, geology and mythology all combine to prove the existence of Lemuria and confirm Plato's Atlantis. Ethnologists now teach that the primitive peoples in Africa and South America are the degenerate descendants of the highly civilised races who fashioned the mighty fortresses of Zimbabwe and Cuzco. Modern researches show that the witch-doctors among primitive communities preserve fragments of a very high theology; weather magicians with their control of the elements possess remnants of a universal psychic science from an almost unimaginable antiquity. Megaliths like Tiahanaco in the Andes, Stonehenge in Britain, Baalbek in Lebanon, the Colossi at Easter Island and the still mysterious Pyramids suggest powers of levitation described in the Indian Vedas, the same force perhaps which motivates the spaceships.

The quantum jump of the microcosmic atom finds correspondence on the macrocosmic Earth. The slow advance of the ice-ages through many thousands of years suggested by Aggassiz and the nineteenth-century geologists is now discredited by theories of violent calamities. Among many proofs, most theorists quote the phenomena described in the Book of Exodus about the plagues of Egypt and the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, supported by the contemporary papyrus of Ipuwer, which describes how the heavens rained blood. Hoerbiger and Bellamy ascribe the cataclysm to Earth's capture of our present Moon, Velikovsky to a collision between Mars and Venus, while space intelligences now attribute the disaster to the explosion of the evil planet Maldek, whose fragments constitute the asteroids. Whatever the truth may be, there seems little doubt that in the Earth's long history bodies from outer space have smashed civilisations to dust and changed the very face of the planet.

Genesis says "There were giants in the Earth in those days." Race memories of giants, the ogres of fairy tales, are confirmed by megaliths, the giant Goliath of Philistine, and prehistoric implements of enormous size found all over the world. In some countries are traces of extensive landing grounds in astronomical pattern. Can the wars of the Gods and the Titans described in Greek mythology, the Tower of Babel in the Bible, refer to some conflict between visitors from space and the giants on Earth? The vitrified hill forts in many countries seem evidence of interplanetary war.

Obituary

W. J. BROWN

IT is with real regret that we announce the death on October 4 of Mr. W. J. Brown, Union Leader, M.P. and Journalist.

He was greatly interested in the subject of flying saucers and was a staunch admirer of Charles Fort. As broadcaster and, under the pseudonym of Diogenes in *Time and Tide*, as a commentator on current affairs, he often referred to the subject of flying saucers when the majority was even more inclined to scoff than it is at the present day. Indeed, W. J. Brown was perhaps the first public man to come forward and give the saucers a fair hearing: the occasion was when he was asked to review Gerald Heard's *The Riddle of the Flying Saucers* for *Truth* in its issue of December 29, 1950. He also contributed to the first issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

In the face of the unusual and the unorthodox he kept an open and a humble mind. He contributed a penetrating foreword to Dr. C. E. Last's *Man in the Universe*, a book published in 1954, which radically challenged the orthodox concepts of gravity and the materialistic concept of the universe.

World round-up

of news and comment about recent sightings

It may be because of the beginning of the approach of Mars towards opposition in December that the sightings of flying saucers have increased so noticeably this Autumn. Reports have been pouring in from all over the world and it has been possible to include only a small proportion of those that have arrived at this office. We take this opportunity, therefore, of thanking our correspondents who have sent us clippings and personal reports which, merely for lack of space, we have been unable to use.

ENGLAND:

Mystery of the north-western sky

The *Liverpool Echo and Express* of August 9 reported that thousands of people in the north-west had speculated on the identity of a mysterious object seen in the sky on the previous night. It was shining white and hovered in the evening sky first over North Wales and later over Lancashire.

Hoylake police received reports of a parachute-like object drifting seawards. Efforts to conventionalise the object as a meteorological balloon were naturally to be expected, but a spokesman at the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation had no knowledge of any balloons over the region. Furthermore, an *Echo* reporter, who watched the object through powerful binoculars reported that it was shining brilliantly, appeared to be pear-shaped and revolving on its own axis. It appeared to have a pin-point of light shining brilliantly on one side. The object could be seen through light cloud, but as the sun went down it turned bright red and then disappeared. Earlier that day the meteorological office at the R.A.F. station, Shawbury had many calls from people who saw a white object over Shrewsbury. This was the second time in a few weeks that an unidentified object had been sighted over Shropshire. (Credit to Mr. R. A. Rawlinson of Liverpool).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne further evidence

Following a report of a flying saucer over Dunston Power Station, Mrs. Ruth Pine of 3 Mariners Cot., nr. Acomb, Hexham was prompted to write to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne *Evening Chronicle* to add her testimony. Her sighting occurred last in September, 1959 when she saw a UFO over the Stella Power Station at Blaydon.

The object was in view for some time as the train on which she was travelling was going slowly before entering the station. The object was circular, with a dome on top in which Mrs. Pine could see portholes quite plainly. It was stationary for a few minutes and then it banked deeply and soared away at a very high speed until it disappeared. Farther away in the distance, above some houses, she saw another object shaped like a pencil: this was also stationary. Mrs. Pine told a few of her friends, but as she met with ridicule she kept quiet about her experience until she read that someone else had seen similar objects. Mrs. Pine expressed the hope that now she would be believed.

Astronomer's disclosure

According to the *Evening Standard* of September 1, Mr. Patrick Moore, the noted writer on astronomy, when addressing the British Association at Cardiff referred to recent American investigations by high-altitude balloons which showed considerable water vapour in the atmosphere of Venus and said that there were other findings, at present unpublished, of the presence of oxygen.

Rainham—Buzz

The Betterton Road area of Rainham in Essex is the latest victim of a mysterious noise. Many people have got up early in the morning to discover its source, but all efforts have so far failed. Complaints have been sent to the Dagenham Council and policemen on their beats have been alerted. But the noise con-

tinues: it is a particularly annoying and persistent buzz. "Like a hive of bees," says Mick Swales of the now notorious Betterton Road. Other inhabitants complain that it is impossible to sleep for the buzzing. Various suggestions all unhelpful, have been put forward. Some say the noise emanates from the Ford factory, but it still continued when the factory was shut for the annual holidays. The South Essex Waterworks was also declared innocent.

(Report from *Evening Standard*, September 18, and other papers.)

VENEZUELA:

Fiery rocket report

We are indebted to our reader Mr. G. W. W. Kalis for the following report taken from the *Daily Journal* of July 12:

"A blazing rocket was seen in the skies over the El Caribe Litoral on Sunday morning (July 10) by an American observer and ex-pilot, James Walker, and his wife. The Walkers were sitting on their balcony when at 1.24 a.m. they saw the rocket streak across the sky. It was flying at an estimated height of 5,000 to 7,000 feet. The night was clear and there was a full moon.

"The rocket was greenish in colour, and its head was clearly visible. Its nose looked like a gas cylinder and about 1½ feet back from the nose there appeared what looked like an exhaust stack. Trailing behind the rocket was a hundred feet of flame.

"The missile was flying level, but appeared to climb, but then levelled off again. It was going at about ten times the speed of an airplane, and was visible for a period of five or ten seconds. The rocket travelled East-South-East between El Caribe and Playa Azul.

"The following commentary on the rocket flight was written specially for the *Daily Journal* by Horacio Gonzales Gaunteaume, a student of astronomy and ballistic missiles:

"At first glance and to the casual observer, the object seen over the Venezuelan sea-coast would be classified as a rocket or some sort of guided missile. It could be either one or the other, but there are some intriguing details described by the witnesses which should be taken into consideration before concluding that it was a rocket or a guided missile. The object flew at a relatively low height, shone with a greenish colour, travelled first in a horizontal trajectory and then seemed to rise to a higher altitude. It was also in sight for five to ten seconds and, most important of all, it was travelling East to South-east.

"'The rockets being launched from Cape Canaveral all follow a fixed trajectory which takes them high up into the atmosphere (much more than 7,000 feet) and way out over the Atlantic, to fall far beyond Ascension Island in the South Atlantic.

"'Although a rocket or guided missile can develop defects during the flight and stray off course, these defects are immediately observed from the ground and the rockets are exploded before they can fall and cause damage. It is therefore hardly likely that the lighted object seen flying over the Venezuelan coast between El Caribe and Playa Azul could be a missile from Cape Canaveral. A possibility is that it could be a meteorite. But then there is that absence of noise and the shape of the nose as reported by the witnesses—also the green colour emitted by the object and its horizontal trajectory. All meteorites obey the law of gravity and fall in arcs towards the earth. The large ones produce a crashing noise in their rush through the atmosphere. The rocket would therefore for the time being fall into the classification of UFO (Unidentified Flying Object).'"

We would like to congratulate Horacio Gonzales Gaunteaume: this is that rare occasion when an expert has been called in to assess a mystery and has allowed full weight to each item in the eye-witnesses' report. Senor Gaunteaume's intellectual honesty was such that, after allowing for every possibility, he was forced to admit that he did not know the origin of the mystery object.

U.S.A.:

San Francisco
State cops race flying saucer

This headline appeared on the front page of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 16 over an account of a sighting which occurred on Saturday night, August 14.

At about 11.45 p.m. Patrolmen Stanley Scott and Charles A. Carson were cruising in their patrol car near Corning, south of Red Bluff. This is Scott's account of what followed:

The Thing seemed to be about a mile and a half away and was about 200 feet above the valley. It seemed to have a row of horizontal lights and "something on the end of it that made a red beam." Suddenly it shot noiselessly up to 500 feet. "We didn't know what to do," said Scott, "so we put our red flashing light on and it swung its red beam."

Then the Thing began to slide across the sky toward the eastern hills. The patrolmen leapt into their car and gave chase along country roads to keep it in sight. They pursued it for two hours. Above the Sacramento river, the Thing went into various manoeuvres—straight, up and down and sideways. The chase continued but the patrolmen were out-manoeuvred until it vanished behind the horizon of the eastern foothills about 2 a.m. All this time the patrolmen's radio was full of crackles and blackouts.

The Things fly back

The San Francisco Chronicle, August 18 carried the following report on its front page: "Red Bluff (Tehama County), August 17—The return of the Thing, or Things, strange flying objects that provoke questions without answer, was the talk of Tehama county today. They made a repeat performance last night in the sky over Mineral, on the west side of Lassen National Park. This is 30 miles east of where three highway patrolmen reported

similar sightings on Saturday night (August 14).

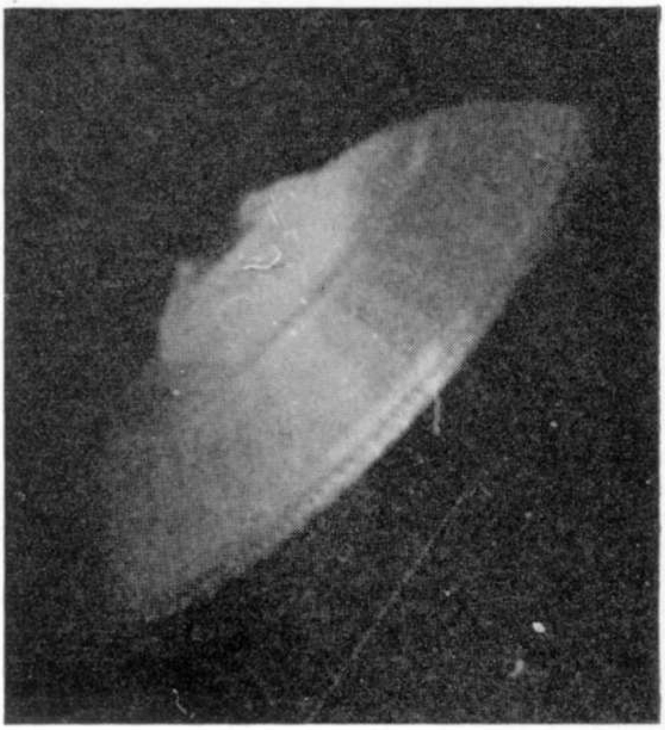
Viewing the eerie gyrations of the Things this time was a lip-chewing audience of at least 20 persons, each grateful for the presence of the others to substantiate his story. These included three Tehama county sheriff's deputies waiting at a road block. "I've never seen anything like it and I probably wouldn't say anything about it now if others hadn't seen it too," said Deputy Bill Gonzales.

Gonzales described the Things as flying in a loose formation, glowing a brilliant red and white. "They were dipping and diving and moving at simply unbelievable speed," he said. "And the really strange part—they didn't make a sound." Gonzales, along with fellow deputy A. D. Perry, had staked out a roadblock for two gunmen who robbed the Chester (Pumas county) Bank of America branch yesterday of $16,500. They saw no bandits only those weird objects flitting about the sky.

Perry said he had no theories about the Things, noting cryptically: "This is something over our heads."

In Saturday's sighting of the phenomena, Highway Patrolman Stanley Scott described the Thing as "big as an airliner and shaped like a football." Gonzales and Perry said they were too far from the objects to describe any definite shape. Another deputy at the Tehama county Sheriff's office said no written reports were filed on the incident, "although it looks like we may have to start a file."

The *San Francisco News-Call Bulletin* for August 17 also carries reports of the Thing from the widely separated points of Healdsburg and Windsor in Sonoma county, and Concord in Contra Cost county. Several reports mentioned a football-shaped object, silent and with blinking lights. Lucille Elmore of Concord reported at midnight that she saw "a low flying object with red and blue lights on it." (Grateful acknowledgments to Mr. S. Barusch of San Francisco and Mrs. A. Cuadra of Ordinda, California).



Discussion of this photograph is invited.

Is this photograph genuine?

Many of our readers are prepared to argue for and against the authenticity of saucer photographs, so we are reproducing this one and invite discussion. It is an enlargement of an original taken on January 16, 1957—so it is claimed—by Sharon Hoag, then a 17 year old high school girl of El Cajon, California. She is the daughter of a church minister who supports her story. The following details of how the photograph came to be taken are from the magazine *Proceedings*.

Miss Hoag was given a photographic assignment by her schoolteacher to take a time exposure of the Moon in its travel across the sky. She set her box camera in focus on the Moon while she went into church to play the piano. Later she returned and closed the shutter. The completed picture showed the trail left by the Moon in its movement across the sky and also disclosed the mysterious object, the enlargement of which we reproduce. It should be noted that the object must have been stationary in the sky while the camera shutter was open, but Miss Hoag does not remember seeing anything unusual in the sky.

Rogue satellite photographed

According to the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation of Bethpage, Long Island, New York, they have tracked and photographed a mysterious space object travelling east to west, whereas earth satellites launched either by the United States or by Russia have all been launched from west to east in order to take advantage of the earth's rotation. The object is declared to be about a third of the American satellite Echo but travelling at three times the speed. This account was reported in several local papers in England, and achieved the front page of the London *Daily Telegraph* on September 1. The object was seen on Friday night, August 24 and on the following Monday night, August 27. A spokesman for the U.S. National Space Surveillance Control Centre said that the occurrence is under investigation.

A few days earlier it had been reported (see, for instance the *Lancashire Evening Post*, August 31) that the director of the Adler Planetarium of Chicago had received similar reports of a mysterious object in orbit round the earth. Mr. Robert Johnson,

director of the Planetarium, estimated the object to be about one-tenth the size of Echo 1—i.e. about 100 feet in diameter—and travelling twice as fast. Amateur astronomers in many parts of the United States have reported seeing it.

We have written direct to the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation for further details.

The reports in the various English newspapers seem to have attracted very little public attenton except, of course, among the minority which is interested in the subject of flying saucers. Our own investigation into the public's reaction to these surprising items of news discloses that either the significance of the news has been completely overlooked or the object has been written off as just another conventional earth-launched satellite—this in spite of its contrary transit through the sky. Although our readers may hold diverse views as to whether there is a newspaper conspiracy, it should be noted that when the UFO's do get into the news the general public remains singularly incurious: this may, of course, be due to the campaign of ridicule to which the saucers have been for so long subjected.

SCOTLAND:

Echo 1 dogged

The Aberdeen *Press and Journal* received a number of telephone calls from its readers who had been watching the progress of Echo—the radio balloon satellite launched by the United States. The *Press and Journal* of August 23 quoted one observer as saying " It was definitely something in controlled flight. It appeared on the same course as Echo for a full minute, at apparently the same height, then abruptly turned right round on its course and disappeared in the direction from which it had come." Another report testified that the object crossed the path of the U.S. reflector at a diagonal of thirty-five to forty degrees and in the contrary direction." The mystery object was clear to the naked eye for eighty seconds.

SOUTH AFRICA:

Mysteries in Cape skies

Unidentified objects have been streaking across the sky leaving trails of flame and smoke. Some of them appeared to crash to earth in various parts of the Cape on June 25 sending up columns of dust and smoke which hung in the air for periods ranging from a quarter to three-quarters of an hour. A full report of these strange occurrences appeared in the *Cape Argus* of June 25.

In some places loud explosions were heard. Search parties in many areas are hunting for the objects which were seen by hundreds, but none have been located so far.

Naturally, the usual conventionalisations were trotted out: the most favoured explanation was that the earth has moved into the vicinity of a shower of small meteorites. However, the *Cape Argus* had to admit that none of the descriptions given by eye-witnesses tally with this theory. The captain of an aircraft flying from Windhoek to Cape Town via Victoria West saw one of the objects in the sky near Pampoenpoort. He added: " I have seen many meteors but I am fairly sure that this was not one. It looked more like a canister to me."

One of the many reports by eye-witnesses called forth this statement from an official at the Royal Observatory, Cape Town: " It could have been a meteor. It is difficult to theorise without having seen the object." Other officials at other observatories have not suffered from the same inhibition when confronted with saucer sightings. It is a refreshing change of attitude.

ITALY:

Flying saucers return

We are indebted to W. R. Drake for sending us the following translation of a report which appeared in the *Abendpost* of Frankfurt-am-Maine, July 20:

" Bolzano/Rome. The 'Flying Saucers' are here again. Over wide parts of Northern Italy on Monday evening (July 18) between 8.35 p.m. and 8.40 p.m. a flying object was observed moving from East to West with an estimated speed of 20,000 kilometres per hour (approximately 12,000 m.p.h.), and it was also detected by radar apparatus at several aerodromes. Eye-witnesses reported that the flying object had left behind a shimmering aluminium-coloured trail. The object is said to have been oval in form and must in the opinion of many eye-witnesses have been remotely controlled in view of the accuracy of the direction.

" This mysterious flying object was observed also over various parts of Italy. That is about the only thing, however, on which the many eye-witnesses agree. Whether it was high or low, fast or slow in flight, what form and colour it had, there opinions differ widely.

" The unknown flying object was observed simultaneously at about 8.30 p.m. in Northern Italy, Florence and in the neighbourhood of Rome. That leads to the conclusion that it flew very high. Eye-witnesses in Trieste, however, were convinced that it flew low, and in Ostiglia many people saw it almost graze the television aerials. In Bolzano it was seen to fly with a 'super-resounding speed'; on the other hand, in Trieste it was quite slow. The Trientiners saw it fly from East to West; the people of Bolzano and Verona from South to North.

" In Genoa it appeared spherical and green with a blue-white trail, in Ostiglia red with a gaily-coloured trail, while in Verona it appeared like a blue glass ball with a spear-like point."

This incident which caused quite a stir in Italy and elsewhere on the Continent appeared, as far as we can discover, only briefly in the stop-press column of the London *Daily Express*. This, however, led to a welcome reference to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in the diary column of the *Evening News*.

THE EVENLODE INCIDENT

by David C. Jones

In our September/October issue we referred briefly to the mysterious rings discovered on a farm in Gloucestershire. Our correspondent in that area has now investigated the matter very thoroughly and has submitted the following report.

Date: On or about June 4, 1960.

Location: A field at Poplars Farm, Evenlode, Glos.

Seen by: Mr. Bill Edwards, the farmer.

Particulars: Two circular burn marks on the ground, one within the other. The larger circle 23 feet in diameter, the smaller 16 feet. Both 1¼ in. to 1½ in. wide. The circles were regular.

The incident was first brought to my attention by my sister-in-law, who heard it mentioned on the ITV Midland News.

The following day, June 20, I visited Evenlode and met Mr. Bill Edwards at his farm. He told me that on the Friday before Whitsun he had been walking through the particular field, as he did most every day, when he came across the markings, two circles burnt in the grass. He could not account for them or recall seeing anything like them before. After he had told his wife and son they rang the Moreton-in-Marsh office of the *Evesham Journal* whose reporter, David Day, went to Evenlode and saw the markings, and so the discovery became known.

Within the next few days various people visited the spot but nobody could explain the sudden appearance of the circles. From one of these visitors, Mr. Rutherford, a draughtsman with a local aircraft firm, I obtained the measurements.

Between the date of the discovery and the date of my visit there were two good thunderstorms and the grass had grown considerably. When Mr. Edwards and I walked out to the field we were at first unable to find the markings, but it was possible to still see the outlines of the two circles and the deeper depression at one side where the field slopes downwards. The grass still showed the burn marks on some parts but the ground was unmarked inside and outside the circles. Mr. Edwards said he saw no other markings in the field at the time of his discovery and we looked around and could see none then.

The markings were situated at a spot towards the corner of the field, about midway between Chastleton and Evenlode, far away from any roads or houses. Cattle and sheep have free access to this field and were there the night the markings were made. Mr. Edwards said he had observed no reaction on their part, the cattle were not even curious.

I took a sample of the burnt grass from the outer circle to a laboratory in Cheltenham who advised me to submit it to the Public Analyst for test. There was some delay in getting it to him as he is situated in Gloucester and I was unable to get it across. The Public Analyst examined the sample under the microscope and said that the grass appeared to have been burnt but he did not really feel that much more could be learnt. He felt that the thunderstorms and rain, and the delay in getting the sample to him, probably had some effect and that it would not be worthwhile to examine it further.

While in Evenlode I spoke to some of the villagers, asking them if they had seen or heard anything in the direction of the markings on the days and nights prior to June 4. One man thought he heard a strange whistling noise when he awoke one night but was uncertain whether that was before or after the markings were discovered. There was some reference to "black magic" circles but I couldn't tie it down to anything definite. Mr. Coles of The Stores, Evenlode, took two colour shots of the markings within a few days of their discovery; he promised to let me have copies but so far I haven't received them.

Mr. John D. Llewellyn of 80 West Green Drive, Stratford-upon-Avon, also examined the markings and took soil samples from the inner and outer circles. A chemist colleague analysed them for him but the report was negative. I discussed with Mr. Llewellyn the "black magic" theory and he showed me a letter he had received from a person knowledgeable on the subject. Here I quote from the letter: "You have heard the expression, a circle of fire, well in bygone centuries it was a common sight and much used in magic and sorcerery. . . . The burning could have been done in a number of ways. I have myself used the "prepared" rope method. You take a thick rope and impregnate it with a special mixture and allow it to dry out. The rope is laid on the ground. The circumference line being obtained in the schoolboy way of a centre stick, string to length, with a distance point to mark your circumference path. When the rope is neat and tidy in a perfectly even circle it is pressed into the ground. When required it is fired and the result is not only quite startling but highly effective in creating a 'circle of fire' which lasts quite a nice time." Mr. Llewellyn and I agreed that we did not think this

was the explanation for the circles at Evenlode, we could find no marks in the centre of the circles.

The symmetry of the markings convinces me that they were not a natural formation. Mr. Edwards said that at the time of the discovery the ground was hard due to lack of rain. So it would require something heavy to make a depression and I feel that the marks were made by something coming straight down. I say this because there was no evidence of skidding—only downward pressure.

SCIENCE AND SCEPTICISM

LAST June it was reported that a number of North American astronomers had publicly declared their disbelief in flying saucers. Before dealing with the various professors and their declarations it might be as well to remind our readers that the REVIEW has no anti-science basis. Believers in saucers, however, must be expected to answer back when the subject is attacked and as most of the hostility stems from those who are prominent in the world of science there has developed what appears to be a war between layman and scientist. The following comments from a number of pundits will show that the fault is not the layman's.

Dr. J. V. Oake of California's famous Palomar Observatory fired the first shot by remarking: "Every sighting of a flying saucer can be explained rationally." In the first place that just is not true even if we accept the doctor's special meaning of the word "rationally." He has, in fact, begged the question by the use of that word: to his mind saucers in our sense are irrational and can always be given an explanation in terms of known science. Readers of this REVIEW will know how untrue such a sweeping statement is, but the real answer to Dr Oake is to ask him why it is not rational to suggest an inter-planetary origin—or even to accept the phenomenon as a complete mystery?

"We hardly hear of flying saucers any more," said Dr. J. F. Heard of Toronto, Director of the David Dunlap Observatory. "I guess the fad has worn off for a while." With this dismissive remark the whole subject is shrugged away. It is rather difficult to detect the reasoning behind Dr Heard's statement: it presumably has never occurred to him that his own hostility and that of other scientists has helped to prevent public acceptance of saucers. Furthermore it can be pointed out that saucers exist independently of newspapers and if the latter fail to report the hundreds of incidents this does not mean that the incidents have never occurred.

"I have never heard of any person whose profession it is to look at the sky—an astronomer or meteorologist—who has reported seeing a flying saucer," said Dr. Marten Schmidt of the Californian Institute of Technology. Again, this remark is just not true. To give but two examples among many, the astronomer Tombaugh in New Mexico in August, 1949 vividly described a sighting which even Menzel fails to explain away. The late Dr. H. P. Wilkins also described his sighting of two brilliant objects while on a flight between Charleston, West Virginia and Atlanta, Georgia on June 11, 1954 (See *Mysteries of Time and Space*).

The scientists whose opinions have been quoted were interviewed by the Toronto *Globe and Mail* while they were attending a conference following the opening on June 20 of the White Lake Observatory which houses Canada's largest radio-telescope. According to the report, the scientists said that there are usually at least half a dozen rational explanations for every moving light in the sky. These range from bright stars to reflections of ground light on the clouds. We would invite the scientists to try their teeth on the various Papuan sightings which are reviewed in this issue.

The real complaint against these scientists is that they are not, in fact, scientific. In addition, the study of flying saucers is not a branch of astronomy or any other established science. Indeed, in many ways the behaviour of the objects seems to offend the establishment and its known "laws" much as Galileo offended his contemporaries or as heavier-than-air flight offended our grandfathers' notions of what was seemly and possible. Two of the scientists quoted above have used the words "rational" or "irrational" in terms of a final judgment. Therein lies the limitation of their own reasoning which is backward looking. Galileo and the Wright brothers were considered irrational or, as we would prefer to put it, before their time.

MESSAGES FROM OUTER SPACE

by W. SCHROEDER

RECENT successes of Russian and American satellites have shown that the first trip into space by human beings is now merely a matter of technical refinement of what has already been achieved. But of far greater consequence than that of man's very first flight into space itself may be the suggested alternative use of the carrying capacity of these latest satellites, by installing an automatic radio-telescope in one of them.

Before we can fully understand the value of the information which such radio-telescope can relay to its ground station, we must realise that our knowledge of outer space is limited to that information which reaches us via the narrow band of frequencies of electro-magnetic waves which are able to penetrate the earth's atmosphere.

The human eye registers some of these radiations, those which we call the " visible spectrum." Until quite recently this visible light provided us with all the knowledge we had about the Universe. Physical instruments, such as thermopiles, have extended our knowledge further at the red end of the spectrum, and instruments like photo-electric cells have enabled us to " see " into the ultra-violet region.

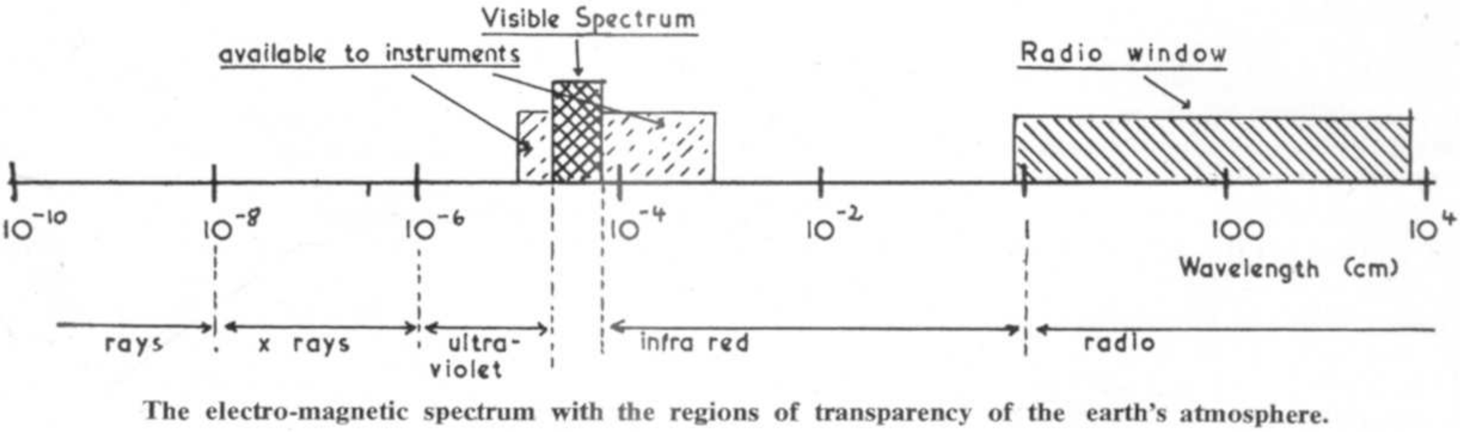
Even this has not got us very much further, because our atmosphere is transparent for only this limited range of frequencies, which occupies only a very small part in the complete spectrum of electro-magnetic radiations.

There is, however, another " window " in our atmosphere, which admits radio waves of wavelengths from about 0.5 cm. to about 20 m. Atmospheric absorption is responsible for the limit at the short-wave end of this " window," and on the long-wave side the limit is imposed by the reflecting properties of the ionosphere.

This radio window is nearly 100 times wider than the optical window and yet we knew nothing at all of its existence until one day in December, 1931, when an American scientist, K. G. Jansky, made the discovery that radio waves reached us from some source in outer space.

At that time, the importance of his discovery was not fully realised, mainly because no efficient ultra-short-wave receivers were available, and so it was not until after the last war, which brought great advances in the design of radar equipment, that radio astronomy became a branch of science which could really contribute something towards our knowledge of the universe.

When Jansky made his discovery, he was actually investigating atmospherics—radio interference as it is called sometimes—on a wavelength of 15 metres. He noticed that the intensity of this interference varied at times, but obviously it had nothing at all to do with the time of the day. Finally he found that these variations showed a period of 23 hours and 56 minutes, which corresponds with the earth's rotation relative to the stars. It thus became clear that the source of this interference was somewhere in



The electro-magnetic spectrum with the regions of transparency of the earth's atmosphere.

outer space, and it was, in fact, the centre of our Milky Way system which emitted these radiations.

In February, 1942, British Army Radar was working on wavelengths between 4 and 6 metres, when all the equipment was suddenly seriously interfered with by the occurrence of a high-pitched noise. The immediate fears of the technicians were that the Germans might have discovered some new form of jamming. The source of interference, however, was found to be our Sun, which just at that time was exhibiting an extremely large sunspot. Further observations made at that time gave the final impetus which led to the systematic investigations of the radiations which reach us from outer space, and the new science of Radio Astronomy was born.

The discoveries made with the various types of radio-telescopes are considerable already. Since Bolton and Stanley in Australia detected the first "Radio Star," an intense source of emission of very small diameter, in the constellation of Cygnus in 1948, over a hundred of these point sources have been discovered.

One remarkable feature of these radio stars is that they usually cannot be identified with any visible object in the sky. The use of the great 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar, however, revealed very faint nebulæ in an intense state of agitation as the probable source of radio energy reaching us from part of the constellation Cassiopeia. A radio star in Cygnus was found to be a collision of two galaxies of stars, far beyond our Milk Way system, at a distance of over a hundred million light years. A third radio object has been identified to be the remains of a supernova—a star which exploded in A.D. 1054, an event which was recorded by Chinese astronomers at the time.

If we had to send radio messages into space, for some reason or other, our present-day techniques would make it possible to erect several transmitters, working on a wavelength of about 3 metres, each one of them delivering an output of 1,000 kilowatts. With the aid of such a chain of transmitters we could quite easily send messages over distances of several light years. The receiving station would have to be equipped with a radio-telescope, and if we are prepared to wait several years for the answers, even two-way communication would be possible.

The receiving aerial, however, would have to be erected on the planet of some other star, and it is more than likely that the atmosphere of that planet differs in its electrical characteristics quite considerably from that of our own atmosphere. Our atmosphere allows only wavelengths between one centimetre and fifteen metres to pass into outer space, and for technical reasons our choice is even more limited. The atmosphere of the other planet may admit quite a different range of frequencies, and may completely shield the aerial from the signal which comes from the transmitter on earth.

From all this we can see that a radio-telescope installed in an artificial satellite would have great advantages. Firstly, we would be able to receive practically all the wavelengths in the spectrum of electro-magnetic waves, which would enable astronomers and other scientists to make a more complete study of the universe. But the second reason is, from our point of view, of at least equal importance: this radio-telescope enables us to receive messages sent from other stars and such messages may be transmitted continuously if we concede the possibility of the existence of other intelligent beings in the universe.

So far we have never received anything like a radio message from outer space, apart from the "interference" sent out by radio-stars. But from the above we can see that it may only be the characteristics of our own atmosphere which prevent us from receiving such messages. There is, thus, really no point in the often-posed question: If we assume the existence of intelligent creatures on the planets of other stars, why do they not try to communicate with us, or at least with anyone who might be able to receive their messages?

The first space-borne radio-telescope may soon give us a definite answer, but, unfortunately, we must take into account yet another point. We have discovered radio waves only about 80 years ago, and we would be expecting rather a lot of coincidence if intelligent beings in other parts of the universe should have discovered them during the same century or even millenium. They may have known electro-magnetic waves for such a long time already, and have sent messages into space without ever receiving an answer, that they have given up the idea that other beings, apart from themselves, may be able to send or receive radio messages, or even exist elsewhere in the universe.

It may very well be that they have stopped sending such radio messages. After all, our own attitude towards radio waves may be very different in a thousand or two thousand years from now, and by then we may use different methods altogether to communicate with each other over long distances. But such a call from outer space could help us forget the little quarrels which occupy our minds here on earth, and remind us that we are not the centre of the universe, but merely a tiny part in a much larger scheme of things.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Crimson Glow

Sir,—On Sunday, August 14 I was on holiday at Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey. My brother and I were walking along the beach at about 12 o'clock at night. Suddenly our attention was drawn to a bright red glare over the sea. The glow grew more intense until it was bright crimson. It lit up the sky resembling in appearance the setting sun.

I focused my binoculars on the red glare and saw an immense cigar-shaped object which was glowing along its entire length. It remained horizontal in the sky (just over the sea line). From each end of the object there was a red glare or ray lighting up the sky. It remained visible for about three minutes and then faded away.

Earlier that evening I had telephoned the coastguard to report a white flare and a dark object in the sea, but the coastguard could offer no explanation. I am writing this letter in the hope that others may come forward with corroboration of my sighting.—Frederick Tuck, Edgware, Middlesex.

Professor Jung

Sir,—In the William Hickey column of the *Daily Express* of July 27 there appeared the following reference to Professor Jung: ". . . last year he pronounced on the subject of flying saucers. And he blamed the Russians for most of them. Fear created by the Communist threat has caused perfectly sane people to imagine portents in the sky. Hence the flying saucers."

May I remind your readers of what the Professor really wrote in his book? "Unfortunately, however, there are good reasons why the UFO's cannot be disposed of in this simple manner. So far as I know, it remains an established fact, supported by numerous observations, that UFO's have not only been seen visually, but have also been picked up on the radar screen and have left traces on the photographic plate. I base myself here not only on the comprehensive reports by Ruppelt and Keyhoe, which leave no room for doubt in this regard, but also on the fact that the astro-physicist, Professor Menzel, has not succeeded, despite all his efforts, in offering a satisfying scientific explanation of even one authentic UFO report."

May I also point out that the psychological explanation offered by Jung applied only in the cases of his patients.—Felix Kelly, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

The Adamski Photographs— A Counter Challenge

Sir,—Waveney Girvan has admitted that many readers of his original article (FSR March/April, 1960) were misled into adopting two opposite viewpoints, neither of which he intended to invoke. He has had to clarify his points. Obviously the article was badly written but its author has not the face to say so; instead, in a cheap imitation of Cassandra but in the worst tradition of the most barefaced confidence trickster—Mr. Girvan proceeds to admonish one who answered his challenge. Amongst Mr. Girvan's typical journalistic attributes is a convenient memory, it recalls that which suits its purpose—in this case the prolonging of the Adamski controversy—and forgets that most likely to damage it.

There appears to be precious little that Waveney Girvan believes about Adamski yet this much maligned gentleman's work is continuously cited. I would like to stress a point. I consider the evidence cited by the editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW to support the existence of the Venusian Scout Craft type UFO as invalid. The Potter and Darbishire saucers are quoted. Even if we stretch a few points and say the Potter drawing was identical with the Adamski pictures, may I ask if anyone else besides Mr. Potter described the object over Norwich as having the Adamski-type configuration? Where are the corroborative witnesses cited by Mr. Girvan on page 5 of the March/April FSR? Also, how does one account for the Potter saucer apparently being upside down? I fail to see how the Darbishire case can now be upheld as supporting evidence for this particular type UFO. The originals (Adamski's) are admitted fakes, surely this fact itself crowds suspicion on one which follows, especially when no other identical object is further seen. Suspicion is not proof of course but one at least withholds doubtful material.

What it really boils down to is this. Does the true UFO boast a concave base with a three-ball

landing gear beneath, the whole surmounted by a straight-sided canopy and dome with lens, or is it the simpler disc surmounted by a dome-type craft which occasionally penetrates our atmospheric envelope? I would willingly present my case for the latter against anyone's case for the former. I again stress the precise "Venusian Scout-Craft configuration. — David Wightman, Vimana, Sandy Lane, Hindley, Lancs.

(Waveney Girvan replies: "The vigour of Mr. Wightman's letter cannot disguise its diversionary tactics. Where are Lonzo Dove and his genuine saucer? Everything else in this letter is irrelevant to my original challenge.")

Einstein Vindicated

Sir,—In the July/August issue of the REVIEW it states that it has been predicted from Einstein's theory of relativity that if a man in a rocket could be shot into space at 180,000 miles an hour he could return to earth 80 years later but having aged only a day himself. However, it must be remembered that the first postulate of Einstein's theory of relativity states that all motion is relative. Therefore, the above mentioned space trip can be equally correctly viewed as if the rocket remained stationary and the earth itself went on a trip in space relative to the rocket.

When the trip is viewed in the second way the prediction would be that the rocket would return after a day and the pilot would have aged by 80 years. Both views appear to be correct according to the special theory of relativity. Yet they are contradictory, and both cannot be true.

This paradox can, however, be explained. Although the special theory does predict a slowing down of the time processes when two observers are moving relative to each other, it only applies when their relative velocities are constant. It does not apply in the case of a rocket taking off from Earth and later landing because in the launching and landing processes the rocket is accelerating and decelerating, i.e. its velocity is not constant. Here the general theory would apply, and it has been shown that the slowing down of the time processes which occur in the rocket when, after take-off, it is moving with constant velocity relative to the earth are cancelled out when the rocket's velocity is changing during launching and landing. Hence there will be no permanent effect and therefore no time travel.—P. R. Silverman, 7 Redlands Rd., Solihull, Warwickshire.

Silicon Saucers

Sir,—The article on Silicon Saucers (July/August issue) explains matters in terms of such obscurity that I must ask Dr. Finch some questions. What is "pure silicon"? What is an "insulator" of gravity? Is such a thing known to science?—William J. Maclean, 78 Blackford Avenue, Edinburgh, 9.

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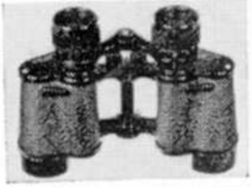

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